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MABLETHORPE & SUTTON
URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1962

M A B L E T H O R P E & S U T T O N

U R B A N D I S T R I C T

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

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M A B L E T H O R P E & S U T T O N

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1962-63

Chairman of the Council

Councillor Rev. J.R. Parkinson, M.A., R.D.,

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Councillor H.B. Pepper, M.B.E.,

Public Health & Water Committee

Chairman

Councillor Rev. J.R. Parkinson, M.A., R.D.,

Councillor W. Chambers

Councillor R. Culkin

Councillor D.O. Espley

Councillor F.L. Hufton

Councillor E.R. Moss

Councillor H.B. Pepper

Councillor Mrs. N. Spink

R. Vincent Lewis, O.B.E., LL.B.,

Clerk of the Council.

MABLETHORPE & SUTTON URBAN DISTRICT

A N N U A L R E P O R T

on the

Health and Sanitary Conditions
for the Year 1962

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health

G. R. THORPE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector
& Meat and Milk Inspector

C. V. LONG, B.E.M., C.R.S.H.

Engineer and Surveyor

E. JORDAN, M.I. Mun. E., M.R.S.H., M.I.S.E.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
MABLETHORPE & SUTTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1962.

The health of the Urban District was not disturbed by any unusual occurrences. Cases of infectious diseases were few in number, and the immunisation figures remained at a satisfactory level. Outbreaks of smallpox in various parts of the country resulted in a great increase in the demand for protection against this disease. There is today quite an appreciable risk of smallpox being imported into the country due to the speed of air travel from Eastern Countries where the disease is more prevalent. In the past the risk of smallpox was comparatively slight and many parents did not bother to have their babies vaccinated. Conditions have now changed, and the necessity for vaccination in infancy should be stressed.

Vaccination figures for 1961 were 81. In 1962 these figures rose to 675, a great increase in the numbers for the past few years.

Lung Cancer is causing considerable concern. The death roll from this disease has greatly increased in recent years and it would appear that there is a definite relationship between this disease and cigarette smoking. The "Tobacco Habit" once acquired is very difficult to give up, and efforts should be made to discourage young persons from starting to smoke. Unfortunately we are constantly reminded of the "Joys of Smoking" by advertisements on the Television Screen and in the press which give young people the impression that it is "Manly" to smoke, and anti-smoking propaganda does not seem to be very effective as the recipient usually thinks "it won't happen to me". Any propaganda can only succeed if the smoker really wants to give up the habit and is prepared to make the effort.

The problem of the elderly person living alone is one which requires our consideration. They are very much attached to their houses, where perhaps they have spent much of their lives and are often unwilling to leave it, although it may be in their interest from health grounds and for their own safety to do so.

It is frequently found that once a break has been made they settle down happily in an old persons home where they receive proper care and attention.

Loneliness is a great hardship in old age when families have left home to lead their own lives, the elderly frequently feel unwanted. Home visiting by voluntary workers does much to relieve this loneliness and create a feeling that these elderly persons are wanted and interesting. Loneliness causes a lack of interest and a loss of pride in oneself which leads to physical and mental decay. A little interest by others can do wonders to bring back self respect and happiness.

The meals-on-wheels service is of great value in that it ensures that a good meal is supplied. Often the elderly will not make the effort to obtain and cook an adequate meal of their own.

Many of the elderly are unaware of the Social Services available to them.

If unable to care for themselves, a Health Visitor can render assistance and a Home Help is available for domestic duties.

Financial Aid is available in time of difficulty, it is often thought that this is "Charity" and is resented by elderly people trying to maintain their independence. It should be looked upon as a supplementary pension.

Voluntary organisations provide opportunities for the elderly to meet each other, and to arrange various activities and excursions for their entertainment.

Help can be given only if the elderly person is known about. They may feel reluctant to come forward on their own and the authorities must rely upon others to bring their condition to the authorities notice.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council for their interest and co-operation during the year. I wish also to thank Mr. Long and members of the Health Department for their loyal support and help.

I remain,
Your obedient Servant,

G.R. THORPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the Urban District, including 717 acres	...	
of Foreshore	... ..	7,193
Registrar General's estimate mid-year Home population		5,260
Density per acre (excluding Foreshore)	... ..	0.81
Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1962	...	2,498
Rateable Value of inhabited houses	... ..	£58,564
Total Rateable Value at 31st December, 1962	... ..	£99,048
Product of Penny Rate at 31st March, 1962	... ..	£379 10.0.

VITAL STATISTICS

(Note: Figures in brackets show corresponding rates for
England & Wales).

<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
(a) <u>Live</u>			
Legitimate	81	38	43
Illegitimate	6	3	3
	<u>87</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>46</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population 16.5
Standardised Birth Rate for comparative purposes
(Comparability factor 1.21.) 19.96 (18.0)

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live
Births 6.9

(b) <u>Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Legitimate	—	—	—
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated
population Nil

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still)
Births Nil (18.1)

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	78	40	38
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	14.8		
Standardised Death Rate (Comparability factor 0.79)	11.69	(11.9)	

<u>Infant Deaths</u>			<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
(a)	<u>Under 12 Months</u>			
		Legitimate	1	-
		Illegitimate	-	-
	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Total Live Births		11.5	(21.4)
	"	" Rate per 1,000 Legitimate Births	12.3	
	"	" Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate	Nil	
(b)	<u>Under 4 Weeks</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
		Legitimate	1	-
		Illegitimate	-	-
	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births		11.5	(15.1)
(c)	<u>Under 1 Week</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
		Legitimate	1	-
		Illegitimate	-	-
	Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate		11.5	
	Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births & Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live and Stillbirths)		11.5	(30.8)
Maternal Deaths (including abortion):-			Nil	

INFANT DEATHS. Causes and Ages at Death

Congenital Defect Age
8 hours.

Table 1.

Table showing ages at death during the past 5 years and the averages for that period compared with those for 1962.

Year	0/1	1/5	5/15	15/25	25/35	35/45	45/55	55/65	65/75	75+	Total
1961	2	1	-	-	1	1	3	12	24	43	87
1960	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	23	38	85
1959	3	-	-	-	1	-	2	10	18	30	64
1958	2	-	-	-	1	1	3	8	26	40	81
1957	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	6	19	26	58
Average Nos.	2.2	0.4	-	0.2	0.6	0.6	3.2	10.4	22	35.4	75.0
1962 Figures	1	1	-	-	1	3	5	9	20	38	78

Deaths due to Malignant Neoplasm

Site	Male	Female	Total
Stomach	-	2	2
Lung Bronchus	6	-	6
Breast	-	-	-
Other Sites	5	2	5
Uterus	-	1	1
Totals	9	5	14

1 9 6 2

Table 3. Total Causes of Death in the Area, 1962

	M.	F.	Total	1961 Figures (Totals)
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	-	-	-
2. " Non-respiratory ...	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-	-
4. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
5. Other Infective and Parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-
6. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach ...	-	2	2	1
7. " " - Lung Bronchus	6	-	6	3
8. " " - Breast ...	-	-	-	3
9. " " - Uterus ...	-	1	1	1
10. Other Malignant and Lymphatic ...				
Neoplasms	5	2	5	11
11. Leukaemia - aleukaemia	-	-	-	-
12. Diabetes	-	1	1	-
13. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	3	7	10	17
14. Coronary disease, angina	11	5	16	11
15. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	-	1	5
16. Other Heart Disease	3	6	9	7
17. Other Circulatory Disease ...	-	3	3	4
18. Pneumonia	3	5	8	6
19. Bronchitis	2	2	4	3
20. Other diseases of Respiratory System	-	-	-	1
21. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	-	-	-	1
22. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1	1
23. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1	1
24. Congenital Malformations	1	-	1	-
25. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	1	3	8
26. Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	2	-
27. All other accidents	1	1	2	3
28. Suicide	2	-	2	-
	40	38	78	87

Births increased by two over the figure for 1961.

The standardised birth rate for comparative purposes was higher than the rate for England and Wales.

One infant death occurred at an age of eight hours due to a congenital defect.

No still births occurred, and no maternal deaths.

Deaths were nine fewer than in 1961. The death rate was slightly lower than that of England and Wales as a whole.

Fewer deaths were due to malignant disease than in 1961, but six deaths were due to lung cancer, three more than 1961.

Deaths due to coronary disease rose by five cases giving a total of sixteen.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system caused ten deaths. Last year the figure was seventeen.

Four accidental deaths occurred and two cases of suicide were reported.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities

Dr. J.M. Croll of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln kindly reports on the various samples sent to him for analysis. A constant check is kept on the purity of the district's water supplies. Samples of sea water are also analysed from time to time and no undue pollution by sewage has been noted.

Clinic Provisions

Attendances at the Clinic remain good and the health of the babies attending regularly can be kept under observation. The majority of the mothers are very keen to ensure their children are fully protected by immunisation.

I am grateful to the voluntary staff who do so much to help to maintain efficiency in the clinic.

Times of Clinic

Infant Welfare	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Ante-Natal	1st & 3rd Thursdays	9.30 a.m. to 12 noon
Toddlers	2nd, 4th & 5th Thursdays 5th Wednesday of each month	" " " " " " " " " " and 2 - 4 p.m.
Welfare Food Distributions	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Chiropody	By appointment only 2nd & 4th Fridays	8.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 - 4 p.m.

"TUFTY" CLUB

For Toddlers up to
school age. (Under the
auspices of Police and
Road Safety Committee).
2nd Tuesday of each month 2.30 p.m.

PREVALENCE OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS & OTHER DISEASES

Disease	Cases Notified	Case Rates per 1,000 of Estimated Population
Measles	5	0.96
Whooping Cough	1	0.19
Erysipelas	1	0.19
Tuberculosis	2	0.38

PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES AGAINST DIPHTHERIA
WHOOPING COUGH, SMALLPOX AND TETANUS

Particulars of vaccinations and immunisations carried out during 1962.

Diphtheria
Immunisation

Under five years of age at date of immunisation	Between five and fourteen years of age at date of immunisation	Boosting Doses
-	-	93

Diphtheria and
Whooping Cough
Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Diphtheria,
Tetanus and
Whooping Cough
Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
9	31	5	3	1	1	-	50

Diphtheria
Tetanus
Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
-	-	-	1	-	5	-	6

Whooping Cough
Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Whooping Cough
and Tetanus
Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Smallpox

Vaccination

Re-vaccination

Under One	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
49	28	226	117	420
-	7	128	120	255

Tetanus

Vaccination

Booster

Under One	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
-	-	27	1	28
-	-	-	-	-

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Salk Vaccine

Had 2 injections

Persons born in the years				
62	61	60-43	42-33	Others
	9	5	6	2

Had 3 injections

Persons born in the years				
62	61	60-43	42-33	Others
	1	14	6	13

Had 4 injections

Persons born in the years				
62	61	60-43	42-33	Others
		25		

Oral Vaccine

Initial course
of 3 oral doses

Persons born in the years				
62	61	60-43	42-33	Others
17	32	18	6	22

3rd oral after
2 salk injections

Persons born in the years				
62	61	60-43	42-33	Others
-	20	74	56	166

4th oral after
3 salk injections

Persons born in the years				
62	61	60-43	42-33	Others
-	-	76	-	-

I am grateful to Dr. C.D. Cormac, the County Medical Officer of Health, for supplying statistics relating to immunisations.

The doses of vaccine given showed a slight increase over the figures for 1961.

With regard to Poliomyelitis, 546 persons were given protection against poliomyelitis during the year. Most of these doses were given by mouth. The oral method is becoming increasingly popular as it avoids the apprehension sometimes caused by giving an injection to young children.

Smallpox

These figures showed a great increase over those for last year, due to small outbreaks of smallpox in various parts of the country.

675 persons were vaccinated compared with 81 in 1961.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Public Health Inspector has kindly supplied a detailed report under this heading.

Sewage Disposal

The disposal of sewage is an important aspect of the Health Department's duties. In a town where the population fluctuates seasonally, it is essential to provide for the increased flow of sewage adequately. In estimating the size of plant required, one must bear in mind the probable increase in population in years to come, and to be sure that the plant can deal with the added burden. These works are costly, but to under estimate or to economise may result in an even greater outlay in years to come if the plant is found to be inadequate and additional facilities have to be provided. An over worked sewage works can be a great danger to health and the financial aspect should be a secondary consideration to an essential necessity.

Pure Food

Occasional outbreaks of food poisoning occur throughout the country and it is essential that a constant watch is kept on the production and hygienic handling of food in the shops. A high standard of cleanliness of premises and persons handling food is required. Sampling food stuffs and thorough investigation of reported complaints of unsound food helps to maintain the purity of food. Frequent visits to premises where food is prepared or handled ensures that a high standard is maintained and a few words of advice are usually appreciated by those concerned, where it is felt that there is room for improvement in the standard of cleanliness.

Adequate provision for washing of the hands is necessary, as dirty hands, or an inadequately covered septic sore can result in wide spread outbreaks of food poisoning through contamination of food.

If the following points are observed much illness could be avoided.

1. Protection of food from flies and dust by keeping it under cover.
2. Protection from contamination when food is being handled.
3. Clean premises and clean utensils.
4. Ensuring that the food is fresh. Stale food is more likely to be unsound.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Mablethorpe & Sutton Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting this report for the year 1962 for inclusion in the official Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

As in past years, the report is based on the requirements of various Ministry Circulars and Statutory Instruments, to which I have taken the privilege of adding my own comments.

The basic industry of the town is catering for holiday makers. Over the post war years there has been a radical change in the way that this has been carried out. Formerly the boarding house was the principal means of housing the visitors. Today, most of the boarding houses have been converted into flats, caravans have grown in numbers and a mushroom-like growth of holiday chalets is now taking place. The conversion of the boarding house was no doubt caused by the trend of holiday making and the high cost and difficulty of obtaining labour to run these establishments. Most of the flats have a good standard and are acceptable from a health and amenity point of view but I must mention, with some concern, that there are a number of sub-standard establishments let as self-contained flats.

Overcrowding, overcharging, insufficient sanitary accommodation, poor furniture and bedding, poor decorative conditions are the type of complaints that are made.

The Public Health Act, 1961 will help as regards the sanitary defects but sooner or later legislation will have to be introduced to regulate this type of holiday accommodation.

I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the help, advice and unfailing support of Dr.G.R.Thorpe, Medical Officer of Health, and to sincerely thank all my colleagues in the office for their help and co-operation during the year. I would also thank the Chairman, Chairmen of Committees and members of the Council for their keen and continued interest in matters relating to Public Health and Housing and for their cordial help and support during the year 1962.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

C.V. LONG.

Public Health Inspector & Housing Manager.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

A total of 83 samples of water was submitted for chemical and/or bacteriological examination during the year. The results are set out below:-

A. Chemical Examination

(1)	Public supply	-	4	-	Satisfactory
(2)	Private supply	-	Nil		

B. Bacteriological Examination

(1)	Public supply	-	Class 1	-	75
			"	2	1
			"	3	Nil
			"	4	Nil
(2)	Private supply	-	Class 1	-	2
			"	4	1

Statistical Information

No. of houses supplied from public mains - in house	...	98.5%
- standpipe/outside tap	...	2%
No. of houses supplied from private source - in house	..	1%
- not in house	...	5%
New sources of supply and location - public	...	Nil
No. of new sources of supply and location - private	...	Nil
No. of houses supplied therefrom	...	N/A
No. of public supplies closed as (i) polluted	...	Nil
(ii) other reasons	...	Nil
Any part of the district requiring a public supply or the replacement of a public supply for public health reasons:-		
- Gray's Field Estate - Golf Road, Mablethorpe - private bores.		

General Remarks in connection with water supplies

The water supply to the Urban Area has remained good both in quality and quantity during the year. It was hoped that the Water Board would be taking over the water supplies this year but unfortunately this matter has been postponed until April, 1964. When this Authority is in working being, I hope some thought will be given to mains extension in the Golf Road area and that consideration will be given to the fluoridation of the water.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Statistical Information

No. of houses with privy vaults (Farms)	...	5
No. of houses with pail closets	...	76
No. of houses with water closets	...	2,303
No. of water closets repaired	...	113
No. of drains examined or exposed for inspection	..	91
No. of R.W.P.'s and waste pipes repaired	...	42
No. of drains found obstructed and repaired	...	69
No. of cesspools abolished	...	Nil
No. of pail closets converted	...	2

Sewer Extension

The schemes referred to in previous reports have now been completed and are ready for submission to the Ministry - it is hoped that work will have been commenced by this time next year.

Sewage Works

The Consulting Engineers are still engaged in the preparation of the revised system of sewage disposal. We are looking forward to the commencement of these works and so replacing the old worn out system at Sutton-on-Sea.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse has been maintained throughout the year, but caravans and chalets are having their effect on this service. The impact of this type of development may not be so financially interesting as compared with normal housing but from a 'service' point of view each chalet houses a family and each family calls for a dustbin emptying service. The present system may cope with the problem during 1963 but new equipment will have to be purchased before the 1964 season.

The disposal of refuse continued in a trouble free manner. Mechanisation has been well worth while.

343 visits have been made during the year for the purposes of control of this section.

DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

Constant attention to the destruction of rats and mice is now beginning to show results the Urban part of the area was found to be practically free from infestation.

During the year a survey of the farms was carried out: 41 complete farms were surveyed. The description of a complete farm for this purpose is the farmhouse, the yard, buildings, labourers cottages, off yards, dykes and land.

Of these 41 farms, 11 are on contract to private Rodent Operators, 6 are serviced by the Urban District Council and 24 use Warfarin themselves.

Each farm was visited during February/March and again during late November/December, 1962 and in all cases very little infestation was found. In each of the 24 cases treating their own premises, particular care was taken to instruct the farmer on the proper use of Warfarin.

In every case we have found the farmers very anxious to keep the yards and buildings clear of rats, and they welcomed advice on the use of Warfarin.

The survey was carried out as a separate effort to the normal routine work and included large stretches of open dykes, common to this part of the county.

A part-time rodent operator is employed and I set out below an analysis of his visits and treatments. When this operator is not on rodent work he is employed on Refuse Collection which takes him to likely places of infestation. Thus, together with my constant visits to almost every part of the area for one reason or another, there is complete coverage throughout the year.

	Local Authority	Private Dwellings	Agric. Premises	Business Premises
Visits resultant from:- Survey	6	778	50	38
Visit for other purposes	10	726	40	409
Treatments & re-inspections	24	494	38	47
Infestation				
Rats - Major	1	1	2	-
Rats - Minor	2	67	4	10
Mice	-	33	-	7

85 special visits were made by me to advise on difficult cases and for routine checking of the service.

During the year sewers of the whole area were test baited for evidence of rat infestation. 57 manholes were baited and it is pleasing to report that 'no take' was recorded at all points.

Nuisances

Total number of nuisances during year	...	377
(1) Abated as result of informal action by the Public Health Inspector	...	374
(2) Reported to Council - Statutory Notice issued	...	3
- Statutory Notice not issued		-

Details of nuisances abated

	After Informal Intimation	After Statutory Notice
Refuse	39	-
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	-	1
Drainage	74	2
Poultry and animals	-	-
Dangerous premises	3	-
Miscellaneous	258	-

Noise Abatement Act

Last year reference was made to two complaints of 'sea side' noises. In both cases suitable screening proved to be successful.

One new complaint was recorded during the year of a noise from a Contractors plant. Suitable repairs and screening abated the nuisance.

Factories Act

I have pleasure in recording that a modern factory has been built in the District during the year. This factory is employing some 30 people at the moment and will undoubtedly increase the numbers when at full capacity. Apart from the above mentioned factory we have no large industrial premises in the district, the principal industries being the holiday and catering trades together with agriculture. The small workshops and factories are mainly ancillary to the above trades. A copy of the annual return required by the Act is set out on the following page:-

PART I OF THE ACT

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupier Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which section 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	28	47	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers premises)	4	-	-	-
TOTAL	36	47	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S1) ...	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)..	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	1	1	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Section 110 and 111 Nil.

MISCELLANEOUS

Verminous Premises

Again I have pleasure in reporting that no complaints of vermin (bugs, lice and fleas) were received during the year. A number of cockroach complaints were dealt with and an interesting case of Northern Fowl Mite (*Orithouyssus Sylocarm*) occurred in a Holiday Estate. This trouble was undoubtedly caused by birds nesting on the premises. The treatment was successful.

Shops Acts

14 Routine visits were made for the purposes of the Shops Act 1950. The sections of the Act that are administered by the Local Authority deal with heating, lighting, ventilation facilities for washing, taking of meals and sanitary accommodation.

The closing of shops is dealt with by the County Council via the Police.

Miscellaneous Samples

(a) Sea Water

During the year 17 samples of sea water were submitted for bacteriological examination. The same pattern of results was obtained as in previous years.

(b) Bathing Pool

4 samples were submitted for examination and the results in all cases were excellent.

(c) Paddling Pools

16 samples of water from the Paddling Pools were submitted for examination. 13 were reasonably good, but 3 were unsatisfactory.

General

During the year 477 unclassified visits and inspections were made covering all types of complaints and requests for help and advice.

HOUSING

Total number of new houses erected during the year

(1)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	2
(2)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3)	By other bodies or persons	...	...	...	...	...	51
(4)	Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	3

Housing Repairs and Rent Act 1954 - 57

No. of Certificates of Disrepair issued	...	...	...	...	Nil
No. of Undertakings accepted	...	...	...	...	Nil

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	202
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	398

Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal Notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officer	125
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Action under Statutory powers during the year

(1)	<u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts</u>							
(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied							Nil
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	
(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices							Nil
(i)	By owners ... Nil			(ii)	by Local Authority in default of owners Nil.			

(2) Proceedings under Housing Acts

- (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil
- (b) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
- (i) By owners ... Nil (ii) By local authority in default of owners ... Nil
- (iii) Number of unfit houses purchased by local authority in accordance with Housing Acts Nil
- (c) Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued 1

(3) Slum Clearance - Proceedings under the Housing Acts

- (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (individual unfit houses only) ... Nil
- (b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order (individual unfit houses only) ... Nil
- (c) Number of dwelling houses, or parts subject to Closing Orders ... Nil
- (d) Number of dwelling houses, or parts rendered fit by undertakings ... 2
- (e) Number of dwelling houses, included in confirmed Clearance Orders ... Nil
- (f) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance thereof ... Nil
- (g) Total number of dwelling houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Sections 34,35 and 46 of the Housing Act 1957 ... Nil
- (h) Total number of dwelling houses occupied under Section 34,35 and 46 of the Housing Act 1957 Nil
- (i) Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure ... Nil

(4) Nissen Huts or similar Hutments

(a) Number still occupied ... Nil

(b) Date by which it is anticipated occupants
will be rehoused ... Nil

(5) Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those
under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt
with under:-

(a) The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18 2 or 3

(b) The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42 ... Nil

Housing Acts - Overcrowding

(a) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved
during the year ... N/A

(ii) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end
of the year ... N/A

(b) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end
of the year ... N/A

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... N/A

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... N/A

Housing Acts, 1949 - 59

Number of dwellings for which applications for Grants have been received	(a) Standard Grant	2
	(b) Discretionary Grant	6

Number of dwellings subject to Grant	(a) Standard Grant	1
	(b) Discretionary Grant	6

Number of houses owned by local
authority which have been the
subject of grant aid by the
Ministry ... Nil

No. of visits re Grant Works ... 62

GENERAL REMARKS ON HOUSING

A. Improvement Grants

The improvement grant scheme is still popular and some very good jobs have been carried out. Several enquiries and schemes are now being prepared ready for submission.

B. Housing Repairs and Rent Act 1954 - 57

No applications were received during the year. This Act appears to have lost favour with the general public.

C. Common Lodging - Houses

No Common Lodging house exists in the district. This applies also to Houses let in Lodging.

D. Council Housing

The Council owns 317 Council Houses, and Flats. The day to day maintenance, interviewing and general administration causes a considerable amount of work in the Department.

A total of 719 repairs were carried out to our properties. This is a decrease over the previous year of nearly 200, again proving the point that it pays dividends to have repairs carried out by first class tradesmen.

The repairs are sub-divided as follows:-

Plumbing Work	...	...	...	...	203
Firegrate Repair	...	...	...	...	24
Bricklayers work	...	...	...	...	96
Joinery work	...	...	...	...	256
Electrical work	...	...	...	...	55
Gas repairs	...	...	...	...	25

The waiting list of persons remains fairly constant, the new applicants balancing those who are housed. The elderly people continue to be carefully considered yet at the same time it is pleasing to report that the Housing Committee do have special regard to young married couples.

Moveable Dwellings

(a) Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960

Number of site licences	13
Total number of caravans permitted under said licence	2,657
No. of inspections during the year	229
No. of contraventions received	6
Number of sites exempt from licence	2
Number of caravans thereon	315
Total number of caravans	2,972

(b) Tents

Over many years difficulty has been experienced with the tenting problem. This problem has been reported to the Council and referred to in many Annual Reports.

Whitsun holiday 1962 saw the peak of this problem. Tents and more tents were erected all over the Urban area and the situation was completely out of control. This lead to a serious personal abuse, and I feel that the situation should be made quite clear.

Tents are exempt from the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 - Section 29 (1) (b). That reverts us to either Section 269 Public Health Act, 1936 or the Town Planning Acts. Under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 42 consecutive days usage is required before a licence is needed, and in the case of Town Planning 28 days usage, but in practice it is at least six months before any action can be taken under the Planning Acts. Byelaws made under Section 288 of the Public Health Acts, 1936 are useless for holiday tenting control. In fact the Local Authorities have no power to stop tenting for short periods. I am pleased to report that the Council realized how serious the situation had become and have now purchased 16 acres of land, 5 of which are to be allocated for tenting purposes only, the remaining land being converted into a Caravan Site, so making the project self supporting. Temporary sanitary facilities have been installed for use for two or three seasons, until such time as the sewers of other essential works are completed. This arrangement is not perfect but it at least gives us some control. I feel that Municipal Tenting Sites are as essential as Car Parks in areas that attract tenters, and sooner or later an Act of Parliament dealing with this tenting problem will have to be considered.

Chalet Development

The Chalet development continues and is a contributing factor to the need for additional equipment for refuse collection. At the moment these Estates are new and presentable. I sincerely hope that proper and sufficient maintenance is carried out to prevent a deterioration of the standard.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

The control of milk supplies is now administered by the County Council, no complaints were received at this office.

Ice Cream

No. of manufacturers on register	...	1
No. of premises licensed for the sale of ice cream	...	70
No. of inspections made	...	120
No. of premises using soft ice cream machines	...	6

Number and results of samples taken:-

<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
44	4	1	Nil

There is a growing usage of soft ice cream machines in the district. These machines are capable of producing a good product provided very careful attention is given to cleansing and sterilizing. The sampling routine helps to keep summer staff on their toes in this respect.

Bakehouses

Number in district	...	...	...	2
Number of visits	...	...	...	8

Both bakehouses are in a satisfactory condition.

Retail Food Shops

All the retail food shops have been inspected during the year and found to be in good condition.

The following goods were condemned as being unfit for human consumption:-

12lb. - Chopped Ham.

Meat Shops - Meat Products

All the shops and premises used for the manufacture of meat products have been inspected during the year. All were in good condition.

Meat Inspection

Once again 100% coverage for meat inspection is recorded and it is pleasing to report that for the second year running no tuberculosis was found. It is also pleasing to record that the quality of animals has very much improved over the years. The animals coming in for slaughter are very much younger, yet well matured and ready for 'butchers' meat.

Credit must be given to the breeders and farmers for producing this type of animal to meet the needs of the housewife.

Set out below is the statutory tabulation of the carcasses and offal inspected:-

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED & CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	75	1	-	1,101	44	-
Number inspected	75	1	-	1,101	44	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticeri	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole carcasses condemned						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticeri	4%	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticerosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Slaughterhouse Act, 1958

Both Slaughterhouses continue to operate in a most satisfactory manner. Co-operation with the trade is most excellent.

Food Hygiene Regulations

Constant attention must always be given to this side of our duties. New ideas and improvements are always taking place and we must see that no dangerous practices are allowed. 218 visits were made for the purpose of the Regulations, 4 major improvements have been carried out during the year. The problem of summer-time staff was once again with us. There appears to be no satisfactory answer to this problem except constant inspections.

General Conclusion

I can do no better than repeat my remarks of previous years. It has been a year of steady progress in the environmental health services. There does not appear to be any matter that is likely to cause concern but we must at all times be vigilant and watchful because the unexpected can and does sometimes happen.

